

## Amendments to the Specification

**Page 6, please replace the paragraph spanning lines 5-8 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

For the separation and/or the subsequent measurement, the separation medium can be applied to a dielectric or electrically conducting support, for example glass, quartz or plastics, metal oxides and metals. Materials which reflect UV radiation, for example polished metal plates or metal-coated plastic plates, are particularly suitable for this purpose.

**Page 8, please replace the paragraph spanning lines 7-16 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The components ~~(d)~~ ~~(e)~~ can be optical filters for excluding unwanted background radiation and/or scattered radiation, which filters are arranged in the beam path between the plate ~~(3)~~ ~~(8)~~ and the UV detector. It is also possible to use optical filters for setting the wavelength of the excitation light and for excluding unwanted radiation originating from the UV light source. The components can also be mirrors, prisms or diffractive elements for deflecting or collecting excitation light. Lenses or lens systems which are used for guiding or focusing radiation are also expedient. Spherical lenses can be employed for widening a laser beam. It is also possible to employ light amplifiers (residual light amplifiers) for increasing sensitivity. Stopping-down elements, which permit irradiation in defined time intervals, can also be arranged between the UV light source and the plate ~~(3)~~ ~~(8)~~.

**Page 10, please replace the paragraph spanning lines 19-27 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

UV lasers which, by way of the principle of frequency multiplication, are commercially available for a variety of wavelengths are advantageously used for the method according to the invention. The lasers can be continuous or pulsed. Pulsed lasers are particularly suitable with lasers possessing different pulse lengths, which can be in the range of microseconds to femtoseconds, being known. Short pulse lengths in the femtosecond

range are particularly advantageous since the excited fluorescence radiation has a lifetime which essentially lies between the individual pulses, which means that only little, or no, excitation radiation falls on the UV detector. The excitation radiation is advantageously beamed in at an angle of less than 90° to the perpendicular plane of the plate (8).

**Page 14, please replace the paragraph spanning lines 8-19 with the following rewritten paragraph:**

The arrangement described in Example 1 is used. Invitrogen 1D gel plates (Karlsruhe, Germany, NOVEX 12% tris-glycine gel, 12 or 10 well, 1 mm thick, No. EC60052 or EC6005) (loaded with proteins of differing molecular weights) (lysozyme (14.6 kDa, chicken), bovine anhydrase (29 kDa), GAPDH (rabbit, 36 kDa), BSA (bovine, 66 kDa) and phosphorylase (rabbit, 97.4 kDa)) [lacuna] are applied. The proteins are mixed in equal quantities and diluted in SDS buffer (NOVEX tris-glycine SDS denaturing sample buffer LC2676) such that, after loading onto the gel, 500, 250, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5 and 1 ng are present per band (per protein). The separation is effected in accordance with [Laemmli U.K., 1970, Nature 227:680-685], running buffer: NOVEX tris-glycine SDS running buffer LC2675); the sample migrates in at a constant 50 V for 10 minutes; the gel is then allowed to run (at a const. 145 V and for about 1.5 hours) until the solvent front (bromophenol blue, which is present in the sample buffer) has reached the lower end of the gels.